

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

LIEUT.-GEN. A. PHELPS,

TO THE

23, AUGUSTUS ROAD.

GLOUCESTER

Urban Sanitary Authority

FOR 1891

PRESENTED TO THE SANITARY COMMITTEE OF THAT BODY
AT THE MEETING HELD ON 1ST APRIL, 1892



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REPORT

MR MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN

I have the honour of presenting my Annual Report on the health of the City of Gloucester, for the year 1891, and in doing so would remark that the year just passed is an especial one, inasmuch as that a General Census of the population has been taken during the year, which enables us to get the real increase of the population.

Since a short time after the census of 1881, when the number stood at 36,552, a rapid increase of the population has been considered to have taken place. This was founded on the difference between the births and the deaths in each year, with the addition of extras for the increased number of houses built, and supposed to have been inhabited, or even to a certain extent known to have been inhabited. The taking of the census in the Spring of last year has altered all this, and shown that the increase was really very much less than it was supposed to be. The result being an ascertained population of 39,239, or an increase of 2,687 only in the ten years.

The errors in estimating the population naturally led to a very much smaller *death rate* being recorded than was correct. Year by year the death rate was given at so and so, when really it ought to have been given very much higher so that now the correct rate is given it appears out of proportion to that of former years, though really only very little higher.

Although we were deceived by the very rapid growth of the city, as far as number of houses was concerned, we have to congratulate ourselves upon the fact that this great extension has been taking place ; as, with only a moderate increase in the number of people, their breathing space, so to speak, has been enormously extended, for I find that the whole of the newly-built portions of the city have been populated, showing that the previously crowded city has been relieved of this dense population to find more room and a more healthy condition of existence.

The new portions, also, have been under supervision during erection, and the drainage and general Sanitary arrangements are much more satisfactory in consequence.

The opening, also, of a very complete set of baths is a great boon to the city, operating not only in the matter of increased cleanliness, but also giving increased physical training to the young. The addition of a complete Turkish bath is of great service in the treatment of disease requiring such aid, and many citizens who used to avail themselves of Turkish baths in neighbouring towns can now have them at their own doors.

The year just gone has been an exceptionally sickly one all over England, and we have not escaped the general misfortune, for I find that whereas in 1890 the deaths were only 676, the number in 1891 was 807. This is due, in a great measure, to causes that have operated in other towns as well as this, and we think and hope that future years will show a diminution instead of an increase in this respect.

I am sorry to have to record a continuance of the Epidemic of Diphtheria, with which we were troubled at

the end of the year 1890, it has continued (and still continues) the whole of the year, and I fear there is no decided sign of its abatement.

I suggested to your Committee, some time ago, that the Infectious Disease Hospital should be used for the isolation of cases, but as the disease had assumed serious proportions before the Notification Act was adopted, it was decided that such proceeding would not be of much use.

The small number of deaths caused by this disease during the year testifies to the mildness of the type at present.

We have adopted all other preventive measures as far as possible, such as the immediate visitation of houses known to have the disease, and the disinfection thereof after the cases recovered, also early burial of fatal cases, the use of disinfectants during the progress of the cases, and the prompt altering of errors in drainage, ventilation and the like. Whether all the cases one hears of are really Diphtheria or not, there is no doubt that an epidemic of sore throats, apparently of an infectious character exists.

A return of the dreaded Influenza has also just come among us at the end of the year, and it appears to be very fatal, though at present only of short duration.

I fear that the inclusion of this disease in the list of notifiable ones would not be of much use, as it is so difficult to decide in the early stage whether it is Influenza or not, that its notification after the patient had mixed freely with his fellows would not enable us to do much towards the eradication of the disease from the community.

The chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and myself, have however drawn out a statement of precautions and rules for the guidance of the public, which have been printed

and freely brought to the notice of the people, so that some benefit may be expected in that way.

There were a good many cases of Measles during part of the year, but of a very mild form, and this disease is not adopted by the Authority as a notifiable one, which is, perhaps, just as well at present, as the disease is very mild, and the visitation is so sudden that very little can be done in the way of isolation with our limited Hospital accommodation. After a time it would be well to include it in the Schedule.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever has not been prevalent during the year. I find there are only five deaths, and very few recorded cases.

Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Pleurisy have been very prevalent during the latter part of the year, about two hundred deaths being caused by these diseases alone, as compared with a little over a hundred deaths in the year 1890.

The mortality from Phthisis has been rather less than that of the preceding year. This disease is now considered to be to a certain extent contagious and infectious, so that it is desirable that precautionary measures for preventing its spread should be taken by the community.

The soiled linen of patients ought to be disinfected before being mixed with other linen, the sputum more particularly ought not to be allowed to get dry and float about the sick-room, free ventilation ought to be carefully seen to, and nurses and friends ought to remain in the sick-room no longer than necessary. All the ordinary precautions, in fact, that are recommended in infectious disease ought to be observed.

There were no cases of Small Pox recorded during the year, and only very few of Scarlet Fever, due largely I think to the fact that those we heard of were immediately isolated and precautions taken.

I am glad that the Council have, at the strong recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, adopted the Contagious Disease Notification Act. This will enable us to deal with that class of disease at their very beginning, and so probably prevent their becoming epidemic. One or two cases are easily dealt with, even at their homes, for the intercommunication of friends and neighbours can be prevented and the other members of the family separated from those affected. The houses can also be disinfected. I am sure that great benefit has occurred even in the two months since the adoption of this Act.

The deaths from all causes during the year amount to 807, and will form the subject matter of two tables added at the end of this report. We are this year enabled to give the death rate with some degree of accuracy. As the census gives a population of 39,239 in March, 1891, we have only to estimate the increase in nine months to get the population of Christmas, 1891. This increase I find to be 211, making the estimated population 39,450. From this the death rate will therefore be 20·04 per thousand.

The births are 1284, which is a considerable increase on the number in the preceding year, and as the deaths of infants under one year of age amount to 215, therefore the mortality of infants under that age will be 16·74 per cent., a very high rate of mortality indeed. The birth rate will be 32·54 and the zymotic death rate 2·28.

I regret that a public slaughter house has not yet been provided. Such an institution would give us great control

over the consumption of animal food unfit, both from disease among the animals and even want of condition in them. The detection of disease is much more easy in the living than the dead animals, and a proper official could watch the admission of the animals into the slaughter house, and exclude all that were unfit to be so used. At present butchers can with impunity kill and use up all kinds of food for the manufacture of sausages and the like, but we could have much more control over them in a public institution.

I have for some time now urged that a proper steam disinfecter should be procured ; the one we use at present is very unsatisfactory, in fact, worse than useless, for we are in a condition of false security, and our efforts at disinfection rather tend to spread disease than check it. The small expense thus incurred would confer a great boon on the community, and I sincerely hope that we will not long remain without one.

The water supply of the city is again more satisfactory than at the beginning of the year, when, as you are aware, a water famine existed for some months. This is a dangerous experiment to have repeated, for even with the help of the Canal and River Severn a doubtful supply was procured, and a continuance of such supply might ultimately lead to the most serious consequences.

I am glad therefore that the Authority have moved in the matter and instituted borings for the purpose of finding water at Witcombe and Newent, and though the former proved unsatisfactory, I hope the latter will be more likely to end satisfactorily. I do hope that the matter will not be allowed to rest, but will be proceeded with till a large addition to our present supply is procured.

It is satisfactory that borings near the city, at Walham, have resulted in the knowledge that a substantial addition to our supply could be available in case of need.

It is perhaps well, in the presence of the pressing necessity that exists for an augmented supply of water, not to lay too much stress upon the condition of our old supply, but I should very much like to see this filtered, and though its condition at present is not dangerous to health, still it is not as clear and sparkling as one would wish.

We have continued to make periodical inspection of slaughter houses and shops for the sale of Colonial dead meat, also bakehouses, milk shops, &c., and a great deal of good results from such visitation.

Lodging-houses have been regularly inspected, and houses let as lodgings, and when any defects are found they are at once remedied.

I am pleased that the Authority are about to put into force the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act and Margarine Act. This will be a great protection to the public, as I know that articles of food are largely adulterated and sold as genuine.

I intend in future years to present to you particulars of all action taken by us in the prosecution of this useful work.

Two other Acts or parts of Acts have been set in motion by you during the year, which will be found to have good results, namely, the Public Health Amendment Act and Infectious Disease Prevention Act, and the public have been duly cautioned as to the precautions necessary for them to observe in relation to each other in times of disease of an infectious nature.

I hope the authority will insist upon the greatest care being exercised in the sanitary portion of the construction of new houses. The city is largely extending, and any sanitary defects of construction would be much to be deplored. We have quite enough defects already existing in the older portions of the city without any great addition from new buildings, and the general health of the city will be promoted in proportion to the good and sound condition of new buildings.

I have not as yet been able to give in my reports, Observations on Temperature, Humidity, Rainfall, or other Meteorological influences tending to affect the health of the city, but I intend in future to do so, and will endeavour to give particulars of *special localities* in their relation to disease and death (divisions of the city as separate and distinct from the city as a whole), and hope this will be found useful in localising disease and its cause.

The following "Sanitary Statistics" have been furnished me by Mr READ, City Surveyor, and show the progress made in that direction.

CITY OF GLOUCESTER SANITARY STATISTICS, 1891

PLANS PASSED								BUILT	
Houses	229	...	...	...	169
Public Buildings			4	...	...	...	2
Offices	2	...	...	...	2
Business Premises			12	...	...	...	12
Alterations and Additions				...	8	...	...	...	10
Re-building Premises	3	...	...	...	1
Stables	3	...	...	...	5
Bay Windows	3	...		...	3
Streets	1	...	...	...	1
Bridges, re-construction				...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals			266	...	...	...	206

WATER SUPPLY.

Houses supplied with City Water and provided with Flushing Boxes to W. C.'s at end of 1890	...	...	...	6610
Houses ditto, pulled down 1891	...	...	...	2
				<hr/> 6608
Houses connected with City Water and provided with Flushing Boxes to W. C.'s during 1891	...	...	...	257
Flushing Boxes fixed at Houses where City Water was already laid on	...	...	...	20
				<hr/> 6885
Total number of Houses with Flushing Boxes	...	...	...	6885
Houses still without Flushing Boxes, but supplied with City Water	...	...	...	747
				<hr/> 7632
Total number of Houses with City Water	...	...	...	7632
Houses supplied with City Water and provided with Flushing Boxes at end of 1891	...	...	...	6885
Houses with City Water, without Flushing Boxes				747
Houses supplied with Pump Water	...	...	...	507
Houses supplied with Lysons Water	...	...	...	187
				<hr/> 1441
Total number of Houses in City	...	...	...	8326

VENTILATING SHAFTS.

Number of Shafts erected to end of 1890	...	...	...	610
Number of Shafts erected in 1891	...	...	...	78
				<hr/> 688
Total	...	...	...	<hr/><hr/>688

Thus we find that two hundred and fifty seven houses have been connected with city water and provided with flushing boxes during the year, and twenty more houses had flushing boxes fixed where the water was already laid on.

This is satisfactory, but still an unsatisfactory element exists, inasmuch as the large number of seven hundred and forty-seven are still without flushing boxes, though with proper water supply. This matter is really of as much importance almost as a proper water supply—for a material

element in the proper disposal of sewage is to be found in proper flushing of closets. House drains, and consequently houses, are kept in a healthier condition when the drains are properly flushed through the water closets, and the sewers generally kept free from foul gases.

Another unfortunate condition of things is to be found in the large number of houses still provided with pump water, namely, five hundred and seven. A constant war has to be waged with prejudices in this matter. Proprietors of houses, as well as tenants, being equally determined not to do away with their pet shallow wells. We are, however, gradually but surely getting matters put right and hope the public will aid us in the matter. Lysons' water still supplies one hundred and eighty-seven houses, and there is a difficulty with this supply, which is not perfectly satisfactory, because of the pecuniary interests of the proprietors. Even if the water itself was perfectly good, the fact that it has not pressure enough to drive it into the flushing boxes is a strong argument against it, and as the city water mains are already laid in the streets supplied with this water, I hope soon to see the water laid on to the houses.

I ought to mention at an earlier stage of this report that "Offensive Trades" formed the subject of a special report and inspection, and the Sanitary Committee have put the law in force as regards re-construction of premises and obtaining the sanction of the authority for carrying on such trades.

I append a table of births, a comparative table of deaths from some diseases for the past ten years with births and deaths during the same period. A table of infectious disease notification, which is very imperfect, because notification has only been adopted two months. A table of

deaths from all causes, giving the cause in all cases ; and a table of inquests from a list kindly lent me by Mr MORTON YORK, City Coroner.

I may say that I have omitted a sickness table supplied in former years because it is not trustworthy, no proper means existing of ascertaining particulars of all sickness.

I have the honour to be, Mr Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLES
OF
BIRTHS, SICKNESS
AND
DEATHS

TABLE OF BIRTHS

REGISTERED IN THE GLOUCESTER URBAN SANITARY

DISTRICT IN 1891

	MALES	FEMALES	
January 1st to March 31st ...	171	168	
April 1st to June 30th ...	160	159	
July 1st to Sept. 30th ...	173	142	
October 1st to Dec. 31st ...	160	151	
	664	620	Total 1284

TABLE OF DEATHS

From some forms of Disease in the District, for the last ten years ;

Also Number of Births, and Deaths from all Diseases for same period

	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	178	36	5	3	1	7	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	3	7	13	23	8	2	10	26	2	18
Measles ...	11	5	22	6	—	5	57	2	23	16
Enteric Fever...	6	9	8	2	8	7	8	8	4	5
Erysipelas ...	1	2	4	1	—	3	1	3	2	2
Puerperal Fever ...	—	3	3	3	—	4	1	0	1	—
Diarrhœa ...	23	26	22	11	24	12	10	14	19	11
Diphtheria ...	1	1	—	4	—	2	2	2	10	23
Pyæmia ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Croup ...	3	2	10	12	4	3	3	1	4	3
Bronchitis, &c. ...	74	108	88	133	79	91	71	86	130	184
Births ...	1279	1262	1231	1231	1304	1171	1197	1250	1228	1284
Deaths from all causes	810	668	675	699	605	568	637	650	676	807

TABLE IV.

Showing Deaths Registered from all Causes during the year 1891.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				AGES AT DEATH.												SUM.	

(A)

TABLE C

During the year 1891, in the Urban Sanitary District of Gloucester

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics ; public institutions being shown as separate localities. <i>(Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.)</i> (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES								MORTALITY FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES			
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 60	60 and up- wards		Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Mortality from all causes
	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	1	2	3	4
								Under 5	...	...	...	...
								5 upwards	...	...	...	...
County Asylum ...	13	...	...	...	1	7	5	Under 5	...	...	...	...
								5 upwards	...	...	...	...
Workhouse ...	28	...	1	...	2	4	21	Under 5	...	...	...	...
								5 upwards	...	...	...	...
General Infirmary ...	39	1	3	1	10	19	5	Under 5	...	...	...	...
								5 upwards	...	...	...	...
General District ..	727	214	99	40	20	138	216	Under 5	...	...	11	...
								5 upwards	...	...	12	...
TOTALS	807	215	103	41	33	168	247	Under 5	...	...	11	...
								5 upwards	...	..	12	...
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto ...	136	1	1	1	13	71	49	Under 5	...	...	...	...
								5 upwards	...	...	...	...

DEATHS

er, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities

SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE

FEVERS					Cholera	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Rheumatic Fever	Ague	Phthisis	Bronchitis Pneumonia and Pleurisy	Heart Disease	Injuries	All other Diseases	TOTAL
Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
6	7	8	9														
...
...
...
...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	10	13
...	I	...	..	...	I
...	I	6	6	...	16	29
...	I	...	3	...	4
I	I	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	2	19	32
...	16	9	6	...	...	I	97	I	...	170	313
4	9	5	2	...	45	75	33	4	225	415
...	16	9	6	...	...	1	99	1	3	170	318
5	2	...	9	5	2	...	50	85	42	6	270	489
...	I	...	...	2	3
2	I	...	21	20	17	I	71	133

(B)

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND

Coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health
Gloucester, classified according to

It ought to be noted that this table is incomplete, because the "Infectious Disease M

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities (a)	POPULATION AT ALL AGES	Registered Births (c)	Aged under 5 or over 5 (d)	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EA KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDIC						
	Census 1891 (b)			Smallpox 1	Scarlatina 2	Diphtheria 3	Membranous Croup 4	Typhus 5	Enteric or Typhoid 6	Fever or Con- vul- sion 7
General District ...	39,239	1284	Under 5 5 upwards	... ...	3 8	7 18	2 ...	... ...	... 1	......
TOTALS			Under 5 5 upwards	... ...	3 8	7 18	2 ...	... ...	... 1	......

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in
Diseases, insert in the columns with blank headings the names of any that are notifica
Hospital used by the sick of the District. Marked (H) the Locality in which such H
FIELDS (INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL.)

NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS

during the year, 1891, in the Urban Sanitary District of
Diseases, Ages and Localities.

ion Act ” was only adopted two months before the end of the year (1st November).

LOCALITY, COMING TO THE OFFICE OF HEALTH					NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL												
Puerperal	Cholera	Erysipelas			Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Group	Fevers					Cholera	Erysipelas	Measles	
9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	Typhus	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal	10	11	12	13
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	..	9	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..
...	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

istrict.—YES. Since when?—1st NOVEMBER, 1891. Besides the above-mentioned
District, and fill the columns accordingly. State here the name of the Isolation
is situated ; and if not within the District, state where it is situated—STROUD ROAD

TABLE OF INQUESTS

HELD IN THE

CITY OF GLOUCESTER DURING THE YEAR 1891

DATE	INITIALS	SEX	AGE	VERDICT	
January	5	E. N.	F.	55 years	Heart disease
"	6	H. P.	F.	22 "	Accidentally burned
"	19	G. F.	M.	33 "	Accidentally burned
February	10	F. C. H.	M.	31 "	Syncope (heart disease)
"	11	I. M.	M.	45 "	Killed by fall of stone
"	17	C. F. W.	M.	4 "	Accidentally burned
"	17	{ Twins	M.	9 hours	Inanition
"		{ unnamed	M.	5 "	
March	4	M. S. M.	F.	10 weeks	Congestion of lungs
"	24	M. K.	F.	65 years	Accidentally fell in fire
"	25	J. G.	M.	54 "	Pyœmia from injuries
April	4	M. M.	F.	70 "	Peritonitis
"	7	C. J. B.	M.	55 "	Abscess on brain
"	7	A. T. G.	M.	15 "	Pleurisy
"	24	H. G. G.	M.	18 weeks	Manslaughter against Mother
May	15	T. S.	M.	15 years	Accidentally drowned in Dock
"	19	E. L.	M.	11 months	Pneumonia and pleurisy
"	26	W. E. W.	M.	9 years	Accidentally killed while trespassing
June	19	J. H. B.	M.	8 "	Accidentally drowned in Canal
"	19	H. W.	M.	23 "	Found dead in water in Docks
"	19	A. E.	M.	28 "	Died suddenly (natural causes)
"	20	A. M. B.	F.	70 "	Congestion Apoplexy
"	24	W. E. J.	M.	17 "	Accidentally fell off timber on bank of Canal
"	25	J. F.	M.	47 "	Accidental fall down stairs
"	29	M. G.	M.	49 "	Accidental fall, carrying sack of corn
August	1	W. B.	M.	3 "	Accidentally scalded
"	12	F. C. M.	M.	3 "	Accidentally killed by fall of gate
"	18	E. B.	F.	44 "	Suicide, poison, unsound mind
"	24	P. P.	M.	3 "	Pneumonia (accidentally drank boiling water)
Sept.	9	J. W.	M.	41 "	Abscess on brain
"	16	M. W. F.	M.	34 "	Accidentally fell from trap
"	16	W. S.	M.	17 "	Accidental fall of timber
"	25	D. B.	M.	48 "	Bursting of Aneurism
"	30	H. H. B.	M.	29 "	Accidentally run over by engine
"	30	E. A. D.	M.	2 "	Burns, accidentally upsetting of lamp
October	2	A. S.	F.	51 "	Syncopy from Pleurisy and Pericarditis
"	2	S. W.	F.	46 "	Burns, upsetting of paraffin lamp
Nov.	30	A. W. C.	M.	3 months	Suffocated (Macus in Trachea)
Dec.	2	A. S.	F.	17 years	Suicide, drowning, unsound mind

GLOUCESTER PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1891

MR MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN

I am again pleased to report that no serious importation of disease has taken place into the Port during the past year. A frequent inspection of vessels both in the Port at Gloucester and at Sharpness Docks has been made, and any sanitary defects at once remedied.

No case of cholera nor small-pox has occurred, and the small number of cases admitted into the Infirmary (of which a list is appended) had nothing special about them, only one case of Enteric Fever being admitted which proved fatal. No other zymotic disease has been reported.

The Canal Company desired that our Cholera Hospital at Gloucester should be removed to make room for the New Dock extension, but they kindly offered another site sufficiently convenient, and the Hospital has been removed there.

I have the honour to remain

Your obedient servant

JOHN CAMPBELL. M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

List of sailors admitted into the Gloucester Infirmary
in the year 1891.

Name	Age	Nationality	Disease
John Cropper ...	56 ...	American ...	Frost bite of fingers, pleurisy
Isaac Howitt ...	22 ...	" ...	Frost bite of toes
Alphonso Lupka...	18 ...	German ...	Frost bite of toes
Victor Arrago ...	22 ...	Spaniard ...	Scalp wounds
Charles Summers	26 ...	English ...	Traumatic sciatica
William Gill ...	49 ...	" ...	Contusion of left shoulder, fractured rib
Peter Kirous ...	27 ...	Irish ...	Crushed toe
Joshua Weaver ...	64 ...	English ...	Hæmatemesis
George Jones ...	38 ...	" ...	Perikepatitis
William Phillips...	20 ...	" ...	Burn of face and hands
Albert Hamlin ...	17 ...	" ...	" "
John Robson ...	46 ...	" ...	Compound fracture of femur
August Pedusel ...	42 ...	Norwegian ...	Bronchitis
Mario Fifiomi	Austrian ...	Pneumonia

DEATH I

William Furse ...	17 ...	English ...	Enteric fever
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St. John the Baptist—	Yellow
St. Nicholas ..	Green
Kingsholm	Pink
South Hamlet ..	Blue



St. John the Baptist—	Yellow
St. Nicholas ..	Green
Kingsholm	Pink
South Hamlet	Blue

MAP OF GLOUCESTER

1891



- THE CHURCHES**
 St. John the Baptist
 St. Nicholas
 St. James
 St. Andrew
 St. Peter
 St. Paul
 St. George
 St. Martin
 St. Michael
 St. Mary
 St. Elizabeth
 St. Anne
 St. Agnes
 St. Lucy
 St. Barbara
 St. Ursula
 St. Margaret
 St. Catherine
 St. Anne
 St. Agnes
 St. Lucy
 St. Barbara
 St. Ursula
 St. Margaret
 St. Catherine
- CHURCHES**
 St. John the Baptist
 St. Nicholas
 St. James
 St. Andrew
 St. Peter
 St. Paul
 St. George
 St. Martin
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 St. Mary
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 St. Anne
 St. Agnes
 St. Lucy
 St. Barbara
 St. Ursula
 St. Margaret
 St. Catherine
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 St. George
 St. Martin
 St. Michael
 St. Mary
 St. Elizabeth
 St. Anne
 St. Agnes
 St. Lucy
 St. Barbara
 St. Ursula
 St. Margaret
 St. Catherine

St. John the Baptist—Yellow
 St. Nicholas—Green
 Kingsholm—Pink
 South Hamlet—Blue

